

### OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir:

I concluded last week by telling you to keep your eyes on New York. Between the two candidates I am of the opinion that Mr. Hearst (if elected) will come nearer doing for the people than Mr. Hughes. You know that I have the highest respect for your honesty and integrity, and I believe that you would do more for the colored citizen if you were permitted. You know that this is a republic, and a republican form of government. The colored Republicans, Mr. Cortelyou, are discontented. He is not being fairly treated by the Administration, and he knows it. The name of your chief is not as dear to him now as it used to be. The Republican party has forced the South to hate the colored man. He has been taught to know that the Democratic party is his inveterate enemy. He has been taught to hate his former master, which is the result of so much race hatred in the South today. The educated and refined white man in the South is aware that the many charges made against the colored citizen are untrue. It is claimed that the present administration is more than friendly to the colored citizen, and in your Congressional campaign book I take the following excerpt: "In face of the foregoing facts, the colored voter and other doubtful of the wisdom of continuing the control of the present Administration may well be asked whether or not the rights of the American negro at home and the destinies of the inhabitants of those islands now belonging to the United States are not safer with the Republican party, which by traditions and legislation has identified itself with the course of human freedom and universal opportunity than the Democracy."

I must confess that the above declarations are not true. No! The islands that have recently come into the possession of the United States are being permeated with American prejudices. Wherever the American people are, there you will find American prejudices. Cuba is today endeavoring to clear herself of that prejudice which would subordinate the civil and political liberties of the negro Cubans. This was the contention of the Palma regime: If the American colored man had the independence and bravery of the Cuban negro conditions would be different. Democracy South is against the colored man. I will admit, while the Democracy North is inclined to treat him fairly, and if the colored voter would only embrace the opportunities that are presented to him, his condition would improve. What has the colored voter received from the Republican party? Compare what the City and State of New York have done for the independent voter with what the Republican party has done for him in that city and State. Point out to me, if you please, one act of the two Republican Senators of New York in the interest of the colored voter in that State.

I see that the papers in the case of the negro troops are in the hands of the President. The Sunday Post reports the following:

"The report of Inspector General Garlington of the result of his investigation into the rioting of some members of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, at Brownsville, Tex., last summer, is now in the hands of the President."

Failing to discover the culprits,

and to secure any kind of confession as to the identity of the guilty parties, in the interest of military discipline General Garlington has recommended that the three companies of the Twenty-fifth who were stationed at Brownsville when the incident occurred be discharged without honor.

"It is for the President to say whether this course shall be pursued."

Why should any one of these brave negro soldiers inform on his comrades? This shows the loyalty of the black man to his comrades. If these companies are mustered out, and dishonorably at that, the Administration would only be following the principles of the prejudiced white man and Southern Democracy, to wit: that the entire colored race must be held responsible for the acts of one or two men. I know there are some cowards among the colored people, but we have none among our colored soldiers, as the records of the late war of the rebellion, the late Spanish-American war and other wars will demonstrate the truthfulness of this assertion.

The Republican campaign books cite with a great deal of gusto the number of colored employees in the United States service. We have a colored population of ten millions in the United States, and it is claimed that there are nearly five thousand colored employees in the Government service, drawing \$2,853,374. I am of the opinion that it would have been a great deal better not to have said anything about the number of colored employees in the public service. If I am to judge the character of the position in other States as I know them in the District government I don't think very much of them. There are about six colored clerks employed in our local government. I don't mean to include the school teachers, because they are not supposed to be connected with the District government whatever. The campaign text-book states that 1,891 colored employees in the District government and 22 in the office of Recorder of Deeds. You will have to employ a ferret to find them. We have that number if you include the street sweepers. I suppose the compiler means to include the chain gang. If he does, we could not find that number. No colored citizen holds a representative place in the District government. I have known white men who have been appointed to responsible positions over good, competent colored employees. Just before Commissioner Ross died he made his private secretary a personal tax assessor, who had not been in the employment of local government as long as Mr. David Warner, one of the most competent employees in the District government. I could name hundreds of applicants and promotions of white Republicans and Democrats that have been made over competent colored men. There are nearly ninety thousand colored people in the District of Columbia, and not a representative place is held by one colored citizen. The highest place that is now held by a colored man in the District of Columbia is a justice of the peace which goes begging in many States. I notice that several Cabinet changes have been made. Perhaps, Mr. Cortelyou, the appointment of Mr. Strauss may save the State of New York, but I doubt it. Things are rather mixed in the State, don't you think so?

I was of the opinion before you retired from the Postmaster Generalship that you would do something that would commend yourself to the colored voter. You should not allow the opportunity to slip. Before the reception of my next letter the election will be over.

### What I Saw And Heard The Battle Of Shiloh

Recorder of Deeds J. C. Dancy has left the city to make a few Republican speeches. I would suggest to the Recorder to advocate independence among the colored voters.

I was amused to see the opposition to Rev. Taylor quietly standing Sunday morning quaking under the truth as it fell from the lips of that distinguished divine.

It looked strange to see the malcontents listening to him when they declared that they didn't want to hear him.

Cel. Giles B. Jackson is collecting "the filthy lucre" from shares of the Jamestown Exposition. Colonel Jackson is determined to make the colored end of it a success.

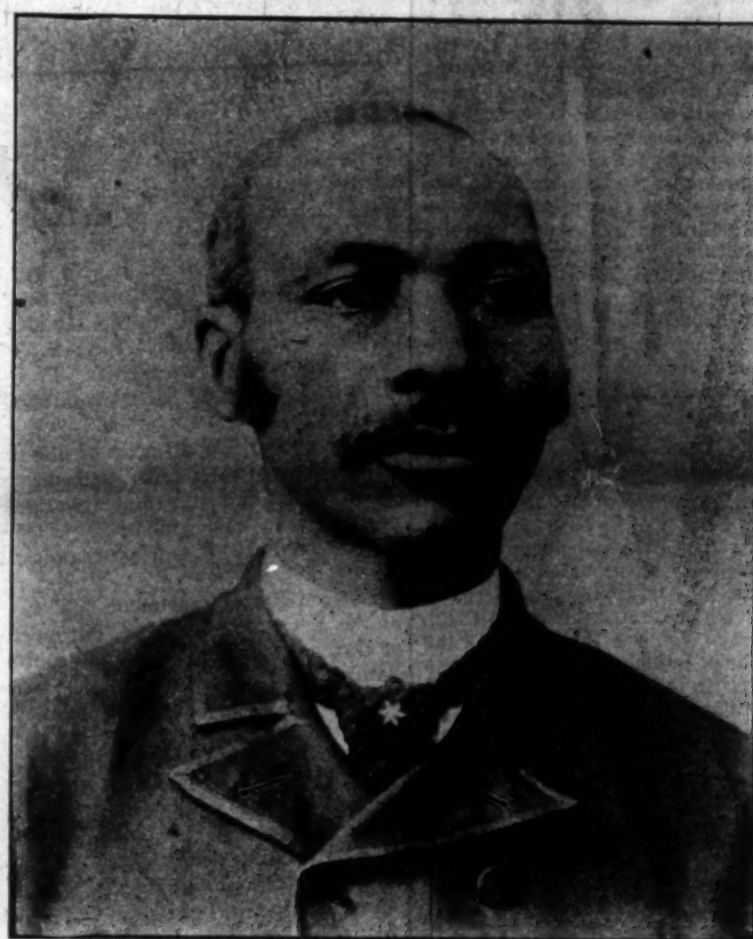
Now that harmony exists among the colored architects, the managers of the Jamestown Exposition may look for a fine structure.

Superintendent Chancellor will have his hands full if he listens to the scandal mongers. Any jealous woman is liable to ruin the reputation of a respectable teacher.

There are several people in this city

THEY ARE TURNED OUT  
RECEIVED AN OVATION.  
TWO THOUSAND GREET THEIR PASTOR.

For some time there has been trouble brewing in Shiloh Baptist Church. The membership has been compelled to contest the arbitrary action of a dissatisfied faction that has been opposed to the pastor. The entire deacon and trustee board publicly exonerated Rev. Taylor of all charges against him, and gave him a certificate of character. Not being satisfied with that, and after a solemn declaration that he should return at the expiration of his three months leave of absence, the removed officers never would call a meeting of the church to transact any business, and neither would they listen to any appeals of nine-tenths of the membership of Shiloh Church, of which Rev. Taylor was pastor. Last week three or four hundred of the congregation filed a petition asking for a rule against the old board of deacons and trustees, which was set for a hearing yesterday. In the meantime a supplementary petition was filed setting forth the contention



"NONE OF THESE THINGS MOVE ME," REV. J. ANDERSON TAYLOR AT THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28

without visible means of support, and ought to be in the Workhouse.

Several Washingtonians left the city this week for New York. They say money is floating in the streets. If there is anything in sight the Washington politicians will get it.

Hon. John P. Green is making several speeches in Ohio. There is some hope of Mr. Foraker carrying the State this year. Secretary Taft is not a presidential possibility. Colored Republicans are not very much inclined toward Mr. Taft. If New York goes Democratic, Mr. Hearst will be the next Democratic nominee for president. Some people seem to think that Mr. Hearst will not be able to carry out his promises if elected.

The new Police Court will be finished shortly. The lawyers have had a hard time of it. They have been faithful and constant. If there should ever be another Congressional school investigation someone will suffer. I don't think that the agitators will feel the pinch in the least.

"If you want a live newspaper," remarked a lady a few evenings ago, "you should not fail to read The Bee. You will undoubtedly find what you want in it."

FAIRPLAY.

and you will have no doubt retired from the Chairmanship of the National Committee. However, I shall be in New York and shall be pleased to let you know the result Tuesday, November 6. Until then believe to be

Sincerely yours,

The Editor.

You can salt a mineral well with foreign or fictitious ore; with an oil well it is impossible. There can be no fake. The Hamilton Oil is high grade. Office, 1011 New York avenue

granted faction had gone to the church and done as was stated above. However, the people were not disappointed. Attorney Jones, of counsel for the church, secured a permit from Major Sylvester, the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police to hold outdoor services. Rev. Taylor, escorted by Mr. W. Calvin Chase, Rev. Taylor's son, and two others, arrived at the church about 11:15 a.m., amidst a silent and enthusiastic demonstration. The scene was a most imposing one. He took his stand in the center entrance of the church, surrounded by over six hundred of his membership, while at least fourteen hundred others, including his membership and friends, stood immediately in front of him. Prior to his arrival Rev. White, who claims to be assistant pastor of Shiloh, wanted to speak, but Attorney Jones told Captain Bayal to order him down; if he did not, there would be trouble. Several sisters nearby told Rev. White if he did not get down it would not be very healthy for him. The Rev. White took his Bible and hymn book, together with his manuscript, and left, and everything was then conducted in the usual manner. Deacon Cook offered prayer, followed by a hymn, and then Rev. Taylor. At the conclusion of his sermon a handsome collection was lifted, and then the benediction. Hundreds pressed forward and heartily shook the pastor's hand, and bade him Godspeed. Hundreds followed him to the corner of Sixteenth street, and many followed him to his door, 1452 Pierce street, where he held an all-day and evening reception. Hundreds called during the day and evening. Below is what Rev. Taylor said in part:

He took for his text 20th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and the 24th verse, "None of these things move me." "Neither count I my life dear unto myself, so I may finish my course with joy, and the ministry delivered unto me by the Lord Jesus."

The subject was, "The cheerful acceptance of a hard lot."

He gave illustrations showing how severe, trying and anxious Paul's missionary life had been and was likely to be unto the end. Taking as a basis his own account given in II. Cor.: "How he had been whipped by the Jews, receiving ninety stripes, save one, five times. Thrice he was beaten with rods, stoned once, and was shipwrecked three times. How, during his journey, he had been imperiled by his own countrymen, and suffered many things for the name of the Lord Jesus, and now he was bound in the spirit to Jerusalem, not knowing what suffering was in store for him; but the Spirit had told him bonds and afflictions awaited him. And used the text, "None of these things move me." He then compared the Apostle's life with that of the Lord Jesus. And divided them both into two parts, a working part, in which God was served in active labor, and a suffering part, in which God was served by bearing an enduring affliction, persecution and trouble. And declared that in both ways God had tested the faithfulness of His servants in all ages. He declared that Paul was only a type of all those whom God had called to preach His gospel. For he said, "If any man will be My disciple, he must deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me."

Paul was taught in his early call that he must suffer great things for the name's sake of the Lord Jesus. So must every one learn that he must suffer if he would be a faithful preacher of the gospel.

He closed by giving an account of his own labors with the Shiloh Baptist Church for over fifteen years. That he had been faithful in preaching the gospel, and the gospel he had preached to others he had tried to make the guide of his own life. He had suffered hardships, but had tried to endure them as a good soldier; knowing that Christ had said, "If we suffer together we shall be glorified together." And closed with the hymn "Jesus, keep me near Thy cross," and "There's a precious fountain, free to all; A healing stream that flows from Calvary's mountain."

It was a great sermon; and, though the morning was somewhat crisp, the large audience was held spellbound during its deliverance. And there were many tears and sobs as he would refer to his own suffering and trials.

CULPRIT FAY.

Mrs. A. V. Chase will present Culprit Fay, a beautiful cantata at True Reformers' Hall, 12th and U streets, N. W., Monday evening, November 5. It is one of the sweetest and prettiest cantatas that has ever been presented to the public. The participants are young ladies of great musical ability.

The Hamilton Oil and Gas Co. Branch Office, 1011 New York avenue. Shares \$5 to \$6.25 each.

Read The Bee.

### PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Mr. Bernard West of Baltimore is the captain of the football team announced to play the team of Howard University, November 10.

During the anniversary week of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., it is expected that Rev. W. P. Gibbon, D.D., of Washington, will preach once. Mrs. Maggie L. Walker addressed a great many members of the St. Luke organization last night at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, who had assembled in mass meeting.

Rev. Walter Brooks of this city is expected to preach tomorrow at the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., was the only dark-skinned banker who attended the convention at St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. John P. Green made a speech at a public meeting in Dayton, Ohio, last week.

Mr. J. E. Mooreland gave an illustrated lecture at a mass meeting of the Y. M. C. A. of Baltimore, last week.

Miss Jessie Fancett, who was appointed in the High School, was one of the English teachers of Baltimore, Md.

Rev. W. T. Dixon, D.D., has with his church, just celebrated his 43rd anniversary as pastor of Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. A. M. Curtis delivered an eloquent address last week at the Cherry Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

The New Age, Portland, Oregon, is very frank in its opposition to the election of Mr. J. Bourne, Jr., as U. S. Senator.

The coachman in the Hartje case, Clifford Hoce, has been found guilty of perjury.

It is stated that Mlle. Jeanne Sautter, a Parisian actress, has bewitched the Sultan of Turkey, and papers with her photographs are on the walls of his private apartments.

Lawrence Johnson, colored, who was arrested in this city recently, and placed in the jail at Rockville, Md., charged with stealing a horse, escaped from jail last Monday.

President Roosevelt gave an audience last Tuesday night to the president of Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington.

THE MASS MEETING.

There was another colored mass meeting held last Monday evening in the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church by the local agitators. Now, what has that meeting accomplished? There was a great deal of surplus gas exploded against the colored members of the Board of Education, Superintendent Chancellor and Prof. Booker T. Washington. One of the speakers wanted to hold Mr. Washington responsible for the condition of our schools. Just what Mr. Washington had to do with the condition of our schools we would be pleased to know. The Bee has heretofore held that Mr. Washington's idea of colored education was all wrong, but it is inclined to the belief that if more colored people in this city were made to work they would have less time to agitate and resolute. The colored man can resolute more and accomplish less than any other individual in this country. It is claimed that Dr. Chancellor is opposed to the colored people and is inimical to the colored schools. The colored schools have no better friend than Mr. Chancellor and The Bee is thoroughly convinced that Mr. Booker Washington is doing more for the advancement of colored industry than all the colored agitators in the District of Columbia. It is true that we had a mass meeting and several hot air agitators denounced the colored members of the Board of Education and called them traitors. Some of the speakers at this mass meeting remind The Bee of a host of barking dogs. A barking dog always gives notice of his whereabouts and nothing more and the moment he hears a gun go off he is gone. Colored agitators are similarly constructed. The Bee ventures the assertion that no plausible remedy was suggested at this mass meeting last Monday evening. What was it all about any way? Colored agitators are like a puff of powder. It is all over the moment the powder is touched with a lighted match. You can see nothing but the print of the powder after the smoke has cleared away. The echoes from the Monday night's meeting are a disgruntled set of agitators met and gave vent to their surplus gas. The Bee would suggest that these idlers go to work, and at once.

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## HON. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

At no time since the clash between mugwumpism and stalwartism have political aspects in New York been more unique and interesting than at present. In times when stalwart Republicans stood firmly and solidly for human rights, the right of the majority to rule, equality before the law, and the extension and amplification of civil rights and opportunity for all classes, without regard to race, condition or creed, the colored citizen enjoyed a sense of security and a hope for happiness, peace and prosperity which logically result from wise, just and equitable government. When at last, through the machinations of malicious, intriguing Southern politicians and spineless, so-called white Republicans, mugwumpism became the dominant political influence, the hopes of the colored citizen began to vanish, until at last his civil and political vestments have been ruthlessly torn from him and he now stands a dismantled citizen without rights, without sympathy and without protection. And this, too, while willing and ready at all times and under all circumstances to proclaim his belief in republican principles and to support party leaders. But, much to the credit of those who are still permitted to vote, there has been an awakening. Specious, angling, sycophantic, insincere, hypocritical and boastful mugwumpism is now in the saddle and no negro need apply, even for protection, not to say political recognition. And the colored voter does not propose to apply. He will vote for the men in whose personal honor he can confide, whose promises are religiously kept, and who will not stoop to bamboozle, defraud or lie. This seems to be indicated in the course now being pursued by colored voters in New York. Despite the statements of the so-called colored leaders in the State who, by the way, are enjoying a bit of the fleshpots of mugwumpism, vast numbers of colored voters are determined to support Mr. Hearst. This support is predicated upon their bitter experience with Republican leaders who have always promised good things but have given bad things, or, at best, nothing, and the known friendship of Mr. Hearst. Moreover, the colored voters of New York seem to us to be doing the wise thing in rebuking mugwumpism and defeating it, in the commendable endeavor to reinstate into power and influence those stalwarts like Platt, Odell, Woodford and the host of friends of the colored people who have been tried and found not wanting. In supporting Hearst the colored voters in New York have nothing to lose, but much to be hoped for. In the first place Hearst is a young, progressive and independent man, traditionally a Democrat but practically an independent political thinker. He believes in a "square deal," and, what is better, he delivers the cards without "stacking" or otherwise jugg-

gling them. We recall with much satisfaction the editorial which appeared in the Journal about the time that our matchless and handicapped Joe Gans was about to fight Nelson, wherein Hearst quite plainly showed his sympathy for Gans and contended for a "square deal." We may call Hearst a demagogue, but he is man who does things and does good things. In the next place Mr. Hearst favors municipal ownership of public utilities. Just here, the colored voters see the promise of multiplied opportunities for the race. Hearst stands the uncompromising opponents of trusts of any and all sorts. What colored man would not gladly see the destruction of trusts? They are the hot-beds which breed organized opposition to colored labor. They subordinate the interests of the people to their scramble for pelf and power. The self-stultification, the compromise, the yielding to the policy of decitizenization of the colored voters at the South for the extension and monopoly of a market, are some of the results of trusts. The trademark of the trusts is the dollar of the S. G. A. O. T. U. and pretend mark, the trade-mark of Hearst is blindfolded Justice. With the trusts commercially, industrially and politically the colored laborer is a detached cipher. With municipal ownership of railroads, water and gas plants, the colored people would certainly have a show, if for no other reason than that the colored voters will have influence in dictating the management of these concerns. At all events, the fight is on. If Hearst is elected there is something for the colored people of New York to hope for; if he fails, they must and will bear patiently the burdens they now bear, not, however, without hope in the future.

## AGAINST HIMSELF

We have come to the conclusion that the colored people in this city are against themselves. They don't seem to be in any enterprise that will tend to help their boys and girls. It seems that many of them are grafters, and all they think of is to inaugurate schemes to rob each other. We have the corner loafer, the insurance fakir, the real estate shark, and many other things that are no good. Now, if the pulpit would only do its duty conditions among the colored people would improve. There has been no enterprise started that has been successful. Every once in a while some schemer starts something to fleece the people. The white people as well as the colored more readily give encouragement to bogus enterprises than they will give to legitimate institutions. It seems to us that all classes have a mania for the fakir institutions and enterprises. Many of them will more readily listen to the history of bogus concerns than they will to things that will help them.

## WANTS NEGRO MUSICIANS IN

From the City Times, Texas.  
In last week's issue of the Galveston Journal, official organ of the Galveston Labor Council and affiliated unions appeared an article that would be of interest to many from the fact that it shows a sentiment now that organized labor is willing to take hold of colored labor and organize them for protection. The article cites that Mr. Clarence Haughton of the Musicians has been delegated authority by President Weber of the American Federation of Musicians to enroll the local colored musicians under the banner of the A. F. of M. President Haughton was seen this week by the representative of the Times and stated that he was interested in such a movement and that he hoped to succeed as it would be of benefit to the colored musicians. He had talked the matter over with them and he states they are in for it. President Haughton showed the Times representative his authority to act in this direction.

## AS DUMB AS POSSIBLE.

From the Weekly Guide.  
President Roosevelt was a dumb as a clam on the Atlanta riots, where scores of innocent colored people were murdered in cold blood, but was quick to break his silence by issuing an order compelling the colored veterans to expose their comrades who ventured to resent unbearable insults, or be dishonorably discharged. The whole Navy was sent to Cuba to hold down a few colored

insurgents at the cost of millions of dollars. But not even a sentimental or sympathetic word was uttered in defense of innocent or helpless American citizens at home. "Strange logic this. Where is the 'Square Deal' and the 'Door of Hope' that we have heard so much about when the good President was begging for our votes?"

## JUSTLY PRAISED.

From the Nashville Clarion.  
The Washington Bee gives Miss Alpha Brooks quite a nice send off. Miss Brooks is the trained nurse who is now in charge of Mercy Hospital. She is a graduate from the School of Nurses of the Freedmen's Hospital, and The Bee sees nothing but success for her while in our city.

## "CLANSMAN" STARTS RIOT.

Mob Threatens Philadelphia Theater.  
From the Evening Star.  
Under most unusual conditions "The Clansman" was produced at the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia last night. The colored clergy of the city had made a formal protest to Mayor Weaver against the production of the play, claiming that "lynchings have been encouraged by the play." The mayor refuses to take any action.

About a half hour before the theater opened 9th and Walnut streets, where the playhouse is located, were packed with colored people. Director of Public Safety McKenty, who, realizing the danger, had hastened to the scene, begged the ministers, who seemed to have complete control of the crowd, to disperse the mob.

While the director was at the scene a riot call was sent in, and five patrol wagons brought half a hundred policemen to the theater.

The colored minister surrounded Director McKenty and demanded that he stop the play. The director delivered a brief speech, asking the crowd to disperse, and saying that he would endeavor to have the play discontinued after tonight. This seemed to have a soothing effect on the crowd, and it slowly scattered.

Early in the evening a colored man attempted to create a disturbance in the theater. He was arrested, but the police had considerable difficulty in rescuing

## WHY A WOMAN NAGS.

A doctor expresses the opinion that nine times out of ten the woman who nags is tired. One time out of ten she is hateful. Times out of mind her husband is to blame.

The cases that come under the physician's eye are those of the women who are tired, and who have been tired so long that they are suffering from some form of nervous disease.

They may think they are only tired, but in fact they are ill. In such cases the woman often suffers more from her nagging than her husband or the children with whom she finds fault.

She knows she does it. She does not intend to do it. She suffers in her own self-respect when she does it, and in the depth of her soul longs for something to stop it. The condition is usually brought on by broken sleep, improper food, want of some other exercise than housekeeping, and enough of out of door air and practical objective thinking.

It is often the most unselfish and most affectionate of women who fall into this state, says Woman's Life. They are too much devoted to their families to give themselves enough of any healthy exercise and diversion, enough of naps, perhaps, or concerts.—Ex.

## THE LEGAL MASONIC STATUS OF MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES FROM A MASONIC STANDPOINT.

This synopsis is not prepared for notoriety, but to refute the sayings of the Smart Isaac who classes all outside of his faction as bogus, etc., when he is in the same boat. Had the advice given in The Bee from time to time been followed, a good many things would have been avoided. For nearly one hundred years the white Masons of the United States never could understand how Masonry was worked by the colored Masons until 1896. As we said before, these Masonic demonstrations made from time to time were made from good causes. There were violations that compelled these acts, for illustration, the Thirteenth Landmark, which gives the Right of Appeal, was done away with in many cases.

Masonic Grand Lodges are regulated by written and unwritten laws, and the Landmarks, which can never be changed. When Landmarks of Masonry are done away with, a Grand Lodge ceases to be a Masonic Jurisdiction. The great mistakes made by the negro Mason of the United States are as follows: First, the withdrawal of African Lodge, No. 459, from the English Register by not paying dues due the English Grand Lodge, in 1813; second, the formation of the National Compack, and third, the secession from the Compacks; fourth, the formation of Free and Accepted Masons after seceding from the Compacks (as now worked in the United States).

A Grand Lodge may claim to have the Charter from England, yet at the same time that charter and other Masonic authority was placed into the possession of the National Compack. In that formation, June 24, 1847, A.D., at

Boston, Mass., take for an illustration the formation of the Virginia Avenue faction. When they formed, who was their presiding officer but R. W. David P. Jones, National District Deputy Southern Masonic District, under the National Grand Lodge. The National Grand Lodge never gave the Virginia Avenue faction leave; they withdrew and formed what they are now working. The Nineteenth Street faction followed suit in 1896, because they were forced out by the Masonic doctors and lawyers (we don't mean the professionals) who thought they knew it all. The National Compack, as a result, has been reconstructed back in the District of Columbia after an absence of fifty-eight years. Now we understand that some certain gentlemen claim to work Masonry by virtue of their regularity. As we said before, and we say again, people in glass houses should never throw stones. Take for an instance the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as formed and worked by the negro Masons of the United States, and classed as the real thing. Note the course of its actions from the formation to the present time, viz., dissensions caused by financial considerations. This is the thing that caused the fire. The Shrine was the kindling and the A. A. S. R. the match. Whenever men offend the law, Masonry in some parts of Europe is controlled by the A. A. S. R. In the United States (with several exceptions) by Grand Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies, who regulate their subordinates. It is a well-known fact that there have been bad breaks made, with the result that each is right according to their estimation. So far as the legal status of Masonry is concerned we leave that for the Masonic student to solve. In this day and time the negro Mason had better cease firing and close up. The white Masons of the United States class all as irregular, clandestine, bogus and spurious. And the negro, he accuses his brother likewise. For full particulars read The Bee of 1896, 1897 and 1898. Hence it will be seen that when Grand Lodges of Blue or Symbolic Masonry undertake to dictate to their members about their membership in the higher degrees they violate their own regulations. For illustration: An entered apprentice or fellowcraft Mason cannot enter a lodge of Master Masons unless he has been raised to the Sublime Degree; therefore, a Grand Lodge cannot or has not the right to dictate upon a matter that they cannot touch. For illustration, take the white Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia under the Grand Master at that time. He tried the same thing that the colored Grand Master did in 1896. What was the result? He got left. The white brethren stood up like men for their rights. And now this split is simply a case of one split element seceding from the other. Masons should disagree to agree. It is unnecessary to cry out, "We have all the money!" This itself is un-Masonic. It is not the worldly wealth or honors, etc.

In connection with the formation of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge of Compack Masons for North America, December 27, 1875, African Lodge, No. 1, of Philadelphia, merged into First Independent Grand Lodge of North America. In 1898 James Miller and others, of Harmony Lodge, No. 4, under Pennsylvania Jurisdiction (expelled), made application to a white Masonic lodge at Norristown, Pa., for a warrant, and received in return of \$125 a warrant said to have been granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio (white). Under this authority the Independent Harmony Lodge proceeded to work. June 17, 1837, organized the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; this making two in the State. So then Brother John T. Hilton, Grand Master of African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in order to check and purify this un-Masonic stream, proceeded with the organization of the National Grand Lodge as follows: African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, First Independent African Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. From this source the colored Masons of the United States originated. This trouble in the District of Columbia came from the interference of the Blue Lodge and the Higher Degrees; secondly, unfairness regarding the admission of certain men into certain higher degrees, viz. Mystic Shrine; thirdly, the deputy at that time making a new Temple (which at that time he was right); fourth, the commission of five Past Grand Lodges failing to recommend to the Craft "Hands off; this is not our fight. Aborigine." Ad interim.

## THE WORKERS OF THE RACE.

The above subject was the one chosen by Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams before the Bethel Literary and Historical Association last Tuesday night, and the speaker was well received by a large and enthusiastic audience.

In the outset, Mrs. Williams gave it as her belief that colored women, as a rule, are not endowed with the initiative gift, and that it was due to opposition and lack of opportunity. Just how want of opportunity will stifle or smother initiative genius is in any way dependent upon opportunity, was not quite clear to me. My understanding and belief has been that the smaller the opportunity and the greater the opposition, the greater the chance for initiative and original method.

Mrs. Williams address dealt with accomplishments of the race in general, along all lines, and particularly with those of woman and the servant problem.

In regard to the latter problem, Mrs. Williams endeavored to explode some of the false and foolish notions concerning the social standing to which the domestic is, by custom, consigned. To estimate one by the position she holds, and thereby bar her from any social recognition, is illogical and wrong. By so doing many otherwise worthy girls, through discouragement, have been driven to lives of degradation and shame, for which we, ourselves, to a degree, are responsible. We should endeavor to make the domestic servant feel that, by carrying into the position the proper spirit and training, the most despised profession may be made honorable. By so doing we not only heighten their womanhood or manhood, but stimulate their self-esteem and aspiration to nobler ideals.

As Americans we are taking too much to the European way—that of estimating a man by the position he holds; we lay to great stress upon the calling or official place, and not enough upon real or personal worth. The position no more makes the man than feathers make the bird. It is not the calling which degrades; but the spirit and the heart we carry into it. The day laborer may be as high-minded as the artist, the cook as honest and honorable as her mistress who sits back and does nothing but receive in her drawing room, or the scullion as conscientious as the dealer in stocks and bonds. We must mix brains and conscience with our calling, as Opie, the painter, did with his colors. The girl who is a better cook than her next door neighbor can get work when her neighbor cannot. Her services will be in demand when her neighbor's will not. Competency is the key that unlocks many doors. Competency is the key that unlocks many.

Cleveland, Ohio, October 30, 1906.

Armed with a vigorous protest against the appearance of Senator Ben Tillman in the Teachers' Institute lecture course of this city December 19, a delegation of colored citizens of Cleveland, lawyers, physicians, ministers and business men called on Chairman Sol Weimer of the lecture course committee Tuesday afternoon.

They were headed by John P. Green, former government official and legislator.

## Caused Massacre.

"With Governor Vardaman and the Rev. Thomas Dixon this man Tillman was responsible for the Atlanta massacre," declared Green. "We believe it inimical to the best interests not only of wronged a good man. There stood his colored people of Cleveland, but to the community at large to have this man, with the fresh blood of the Atlantans on his hands, appear in a public address here."

"He is worse than Catiline of old, and we protest against the importation of such a fellow to take part, indirectly though it be, in the instruction of our youth."

Tillman was invited to appear here by the committee, of which Professor Weimer is the head, but with the express stipulation that he was not to broach the race issue. Tillman has not yet been informed of the stipulation, as the committee was in search of a man of sufficient powers to properly impress the idea on Tillman's mind.

## AGITATORS.

Only those who live in this city can tell what the people have lost by the agitators. Very soon after the war the Freedmen's Savings Bank was established, which contained several colored clerks from the North. These clerks were something new to those who deposited their money in a colored bank. Everything moved smoothly until the colored people began to agitate. These agitators were interlopers and had no interest in the welfare of the people whatever. These agitators agitated till the bank went out of existence.

The colored people's next possessions were the police and fire commissioners and street commissioners. The laborers upon the public streets were receiving two dollars per day. Several interlopers came to the city and began to agitate. They declared to the people that they should receive more money and better positions. The so-called wise colored man suggested a change in the government. They assisted the enemies of the colored people to make a change. The result was there was a change in the form of government. The colored people not only lost all of their commissioners but the street laborers were reduced to \$1.50 per day. Hundreds of them lost their valuable property by the operation of the four million loan. Those who had to pay large taxes and were oppressed are aware how many suffered. The agitators were not injured at all. At that time the colored people were controlling their own schools. They had their own colored board of trustees. These trustees dispensed their own money, appointed their own teachers and reported to themselves. Now the agitators come along; the disturbers of public peace were in evidence and the disorganizers declared that the trustees were dishonest and should be removed. Well, all kinds of letters were published in the Gazette, a

paper edited by the late Wm. J. Florence. These letters were headed, Carrie to Cordelia and Cordelia to Carrie. All kinds of charges were made against the teachers and the trustees. Indignation meetings were held and the result was a change was made in the school system. The money that was handled by the colored trustees was transferred to the white officials. Then came a consolidation of the School Board. Next came a reduction in the number of colored trustees. The next agitation was the removal of Mr. Geo. F. T. Cook, who had been superintendent for twenty-five years. He is a polished gentleman and made one of the best superintendents the schools have ever had. The agitators did not rest until he was removed. Then came the famous Congressional investigation. The entire school system was revolutionized. The places that were held by the colored teachers were made secondary and today the interlopers are still agitating. The citizens and taxpayers are not mixed up in these man meetings.

The Bee will take the participants in the meeting held last Monday night and see just what interest any of the speakers have in the schools and just how much property they own in this city.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, the head of the agitators, is a citizen and voter in Elmira, New York. He came to this city about four years ago. He will be here two years longer and then he will leave. He owns no property in this city and he pays no personal tax.

Rev. Hunter is an unknown quantity. Mr. Lane is from the South. He came to the city several years ago. He was one of the dissatisfied Republicans who thought that the Rev. James M. Townsend, then recorder of the Land Office, should resign if President Harrison refused to give him a larger place. Rev. Townsend was lead to believe by Mr. Lane and Mr. McCabe, now of Oklahoma, that he was a great man. Townsend was by these political agitators persuaded to resign his position. He did resign and nothing has been heard from him since.

Rev. Geo. W. Lee, whose heart is as big as a flour barrel, is being imposed upon. The Bee doesn't believe that Rev. Lee is aware of the tricks of these politicians.

Attorney A. W. Scott left North Carolina because he talked too much. Attorney Scott is of a nervous temperament and is liable at any time to go off like flint. He is unmarried and all the property he has is personal and it is locked up so tightly that Attorney Scott himself is unable to get to it. He is a rare man, however.

The people in this city are not interested in these agitators because they do not represent anything or anybody. These agitators would have the outside world to believe that the colored people are opposed to Mr. Chancellor. It is not so. The reception of the teachers at the High School Tuesday was an evidence of the esteem in which the superintendent is held by the colored teachers. This is the first time in the history of the colored schools under white supervision that the superintendent has ever visited a reception held by colored teachers. It is believed by the people that the colored schools will be placed upon a higher basis and the teachers will have better protection. The teachers have no reason to fear dismissal if they do their duty and so far as Mr. Chancellor is concerned he will see to it that dominating supervising principals will treat teachers properly.

## NONE OF THESE THINGS MOVE ME.

In church as well as elsewhere the colored brother will fight. When Rev. J. Anderson Taylor advanced to the front of his church steps last Sunday morning and selected his text, the two thousand people who stood for one hour and three-quarters in the bleak wind, looked like Ajax defying the sea. None of these things move me, said the eloquent divine. He flayed his enemies and traducers, who stood like cowardly cunts among Christian people. They did not move although they declared that they did not want to hear him preach. They stood and devoured every word and no doubt they were convicted in their conscience because they knew they had accused, and pray, who were they? Rev. Taylor stood erect and in a clear voice eloquently delivered the demagogues, who stood and took their medicine. His oration was complete. The report of The Bee shows that hundreds followed him. Little children, old mothers and decrepit fathers, young and pretty young ladies with their escorts pressed forward and extended a hand of congratulation. It was a triumph over the backbiter; it was a victory over the backslider and death to the hypocrites who have forged the conspiracy against him.

## Rev. Taylor has triumphed.

If ever there was a time that the negro of the U. S. should be united, now is the time. First his inhuman treatment in the South, second his political disfranchisement by the Democrats and the silent aid of the Republicans, third, his continuous lack of unity, verily, the condition of the negro is terrible. But as we say, if Masonry can't hold him together, then there is nothing under the heavens will accomplish the same.





**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**  
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Prof. D. Webster Davis of Richmond, Va., the noted preacher, lecturer, humorist, will deliver a lecture at the 19th Street Baptist Church, November 16, subject, The Booby Man.

The many friends of Miss Hattie Ricks of 519 Spruce street will be glad to hear of her convalescence.

Sunday, November 4, will be rally day at Galbraith. All members and friends holding gleasers for collecting purposes are requested to return them. All parties having held entertainments and all subscriptions to the fund are to report.

There will be a special sermon, eleven o'clock by the pastor on "The rebuilding of Jerusalem." In the afternoon the Wilbur-Force Club will hold a special service. In the evening the pastor will preach on the subject, "A Nightless City."

Mr. W. P. Stewart, of Philadelphia, who attended the Episcopal Convention in Baltimore, also paid Washington a visit.

Miss Georgia Jackson of Covington, Va., expects to spend this winter's season in Washington.

Mr. J. C. Grennell of Jersey City, who was here attending the funeral of a relative, has returned to Jersey City.

Miss Isabella Robinson has returned to her home in Richmond after a pleasant visit among friends here.

Mr. W. F. McCoy of Danville, Va., arrived in this city a few days ago.

Miss I. Belle Mahoney arrived in the city last week from Atlantic City.

Mr. S. P. Spears has gone on a visit to Charlotte, N. C.

After a pleasant visit to Philadelphia, Miss Daisy Holmes has returned well pleased.

Mr. Chas. F. Fuller is spending some time with his family at Charlottesville, Va.

Miss Smith of Toronto, Canada, the niece of Mrs. Hattie Franey, is visiting the city. She seems much pleased with Washington and its people.

Miss Pearl Kyles is the guest of her parents, at Richmond, Va.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard of Durham, N. C., was in the city last Sunday, having arrived from Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell of 1333 V street, N. W., left the city Wednesday for New York City, where she will remain several days with her husband.

Mrs. Martha Leary of Richmond, Va., has been a guest, Miss Ella Jenkins of this city.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Waters have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. B. Waters Pope.

Miss Jessie Terry was the guest of Mrs. C. K. Bowles of East St. Louis, Ill., after leaving this city for her home in Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Jessie Fancet, an attaché of the High School, spent a few days at her home, Philadelphia.

Mr. P. M. Mitchell had a pleasant visit in Richmond a few days ago.

Mr. Robert Pelham, after visiting Chicago, paid Detroit, Mich., a visit.

Dr. Manly Taylor of Richmond, Va., has decided to practice in Columbus, Ga., where one of his classmates, Dr. Mann, is now practicing.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson were given a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henderson at their residence, 428 Seventeenth street northwest, on Thursday evening, October 25. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will spend the winter at their country home, in Virginia, for the benefit of Mr. Jackson's health. Their many friends gathered to say good-bye, wishing them luck and that Mr. Jackson will be improved in health by the change.

Some of those present were Mr. J. L. Dickinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. George E. Robian, of Atlantic City, N. J.; and Mr. Norman Baisance, of Alexandria, Va., and a host of local friends. Mr. A. D. Watson assisted in entertaining the guests. After a late hour a toast was drunk to the departing friends' health and an early return—good night.

## THE FAMOUS

433 7TH STREET  
UNDER ODD FELLOWS HALL

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

Visit our new department for the ladies. Everything new and up to date in Ladies' Outer Garments. Our Men's Department is also overflowing with this season's newest fabrics and styles. You can buy here on credit the same as if you had the cash, and we guarantee every purchase you make.

Ladies' Suits.  
Ladies' Skirts.  
Ladies' Coats.  
Ladies' Waists.  
Men's Suits.  
Men's Overcoats.  
Men's Rain Coats.  
Men's Trousers.  
Men's Hats.  
Men's Furnishings.

YOUR CREDIT HERE IS AS GOOD AS YOUR CASH.

### SPECIAL

To every reader of The Bee we will sell a 15c. white 1-inch-hemmed handkerchief, worth 15c., for 3c. each. As many as you want.

Mr. William Sewall, 338 Elm street N.W., or 617 E street N.W., is one of our representatives, and would be pleased to see you here.

## THE FAMOUS

423 SEVENTH ST., N. W.

to show the inconsistency of the many declarations of the representatives of the Republican party. This excerpt is going the rounds of the press for the purpose of influencing the colored vote. We want to say to the managers of the Republican party that we have seen similar declarations before and have never known one to be carried out. But to the contrary, three companies of colored soldiers have been recommended to be dishonorably discharged because they refuse to be cowardly informers. We know that the colored soldiers are brave, but what consideration do they receive from those who are in power? He fought in the late civil war to put down the traitors who today are passing on their characters and reputation. These loyal blacks have been displaced for those who endeavored to destroy the Union. We have said all along that the President knew the bravery of the colored soldiers and knew what they accomplished when he attempted to go up San Juan Hill. But what did the President say in his magazine article about those brave colored soldiers? We are will divide next month. He intends to please to state that the colored vote do just what the white voter is doing, think and act for himself.

### SNAP SHOTS

From the Workshop of the Grand East, October 22, 1906. The Most Worshipful Eureka Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Y. Masons (Compact) Prince Hal origin, in and for the D. C. on the Continent of North American provinces, etc., working by authority and warrant from the M. W. N. G. L., met on the above date in Special Grand Communication. After reading communications from the M. W. N. G. East Right Rev. Dr. A. B. Allen, National Grand Master, and the restoring of Brother D. F. Seville to this Noble Jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge closed. M. W. Henry Cox, Gr. Master of all legitimate Masons (colored) for the D. C., Rev. W. A. Moton, D. D. G. M. for the D. C., Henri F. Frazer, Acting Gr. Secty. Temple corner of O and Fourth streets, northwest.

The Class of 1909, Howard University, have elected the following officers: President, Prof. G. C. Wilkinson, of the M Street High School; vice-president, S. L. McLaurin; treasurer, H. W. Shields; secretary, C. H. Taevrner; sergeant-at-arms, N. A. Scott. Joe Gans and Kid Herman, of Chicago, Ill., have signed articles of agreement for their coming fight. Young Corbett has gone into active practice for his coming bout with McGovern, which takes place the first week in January.

Postmaster General Cortelyou will retire from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee before he accepts the secretaryship of the Treasury Department. A great deal of the bad treatment received by our colored brother in the South would have been avoided had he voted with the Democrats of the South.

Every negro who fails to support his race party in this day and time should have his ears cut off.

It looks like Brother J. Anderson Taylor, of Shiloh, holds the winning hand.

The attention of humane people is called to the case of Mrs. Mollie Richardson, colored, at 841 Desmond alley southwest, between Ninth and Tenth streets, E and F.

In the Washington Herald of October 27 an interesting problem presents itself, viz., The Servant Problem. Until people learn to treat their servants like they are human they can expect bad returns (we are not talking through our hat). We could say much upon this problem. The negro in this deal,

as usual, gets the wrong end of the stick.

Last week we ran across our old friend, M. L. Robinson, Thirty-third Degree, oldest negro editor of the State of Virginia. Brother Robinson is doing well, etc.

The proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, was fined \$4,410 for serving English pheasants out of season.

Of 600,000 criminals only 75,000 are in jail. The balance are at liberty, to prey on society. In many cases criminals are made by bad treatment; then, again, it is hereditary.

Peter Botts, colored, died at Owingsville, Ky., aged 106 years.

The Philippine lower courts sentenced some robbers for seven years. They appealed to the Supreme Court of the Islands and received an additional two years.

Wednesday evening the True Reformers held a union meeting at the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Anacostia, to be Christians, the afterclaps are bitly carpeted, etc.

Francis Upshur, for a number of years messenger for the New York Tribune, and former member of St. Lukes Protestant Episcopal Church, was buried last Friday. He was much respected.

The very men that the fight was made on have returned home and were the most bitter in the denouncing act of the Masonic drama. We desire to find out how men could be expelled when certain works were done before the edict expired, viz. September 6, 1896 (Formation August 11; incorporation, August 12, 1896). Just six days after Grand Lodge meeting in December.

Rev. Martin, presiding elder of the Potomac District, held a grand rally of his connection last Sunday.

Palm Leaf Court, H. of J., was instituted by Captain W. D. Matthews, M. W. National Grand Master of Compact Masons in and for the District of Columbia, April 7, 1899, A.D.

The time is here that the race had better stop fighting and support each other in trying to fight the common foes vs. The Battle of Life, the opposers of the race, and unification.

## FOOT BALL!

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

VA. UNION UNIVERSITY  
HOWARD CAMPUS, WEDNESDAY,  
NOVEMBER 14, 1906.  
GAME CALLED AT 3 O'CLOCK  
SHARP  
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

### ITEMS ON THE WING.

The stone that the builders refused becomes the headstone of the building.

Miss Ella Baltimore, daughter of Prof. Baltimore of D street, S. W., was married last Wednesday at the home of her father. There was a large number of guests present.

Ill. Daniel Williams, 33d degree, T. P. G. M. of Prince Hall Gr. Lodge of Perfection A. A. S. R., is at home on his annual leave, taking a much required rest.

Prominent Masonic officials of the District of Columbia, W. H. Grimshaw, Grand Master, W. H. Myers, Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple, Va. ave and 5th street, S. E., H. C. Scott, 33d degree, Grand Master, N. F. Henry, 33d, Gr. Secty., Masonic Hall, 10th street, N. W., Hon. Henry Cox, M. W. G. M. of M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Y. Masons (Compact) for the D. C. H. F. Frazer, Gr. Secty., Masonic Hall, O and 4th streets, N. W.

For light upon dark subjects read The



## CULPRIT FAY

WILL BE RENDERED AT

## TRUE REFORMER'S HALL

12th & USTS. N. W.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1906



### THE PARTICIPANTS

This will be the first rendition of this cantata in this city, and it will be rendered entirely by ladies. Each lady will wear a costume to suit the character she represents in the cantata. The words of the cantata are from the poem by Joseph Rodman Drake and the music is by J. L. Ensign. This will be a treat to all lovers of music.

### THE PRINCIPALS IN MRS. A. V. CHASE'S NEW CANTATA, "CULPRIT FAY"

CHARACTERS:  
ACCUSER - MRS. M. L. UPshaw  
QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES - MISS JEANETTE CURTIS  
QUEEN OF THE SLYPHS - MISS MAGGIE JOHNSON  
ATTENDANT - MISS GEORGIANA HAWKINS  
CULPRIT FAY - MISS BERTHA COSBY  
PIANIST - MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE

Mrs. A. V. Chase, Directress

At the conclusion of the cantata there will be DANCING. The music will be furnished by the celebrated

## LYRIC ORCHESTRA

C. E. GILES, LEADER.

THE CANTATA WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY, SO DO NOT BE LATE.

Doors open 7.15  
Cantata begins 8.15

General Admission 25 Cts.  
Reserved Seats 35 Cts.

## S. Coleridge Taylor

MR. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, OF LONDON

World's Renowned Musical Composer.  
Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, November 21 and 22.

Personally Directing  
CHORUS OF 180 VOICES  
and the

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FROM PHILADELPHIA.

### SOLOISTS:

Mrs. Kathrynne Skeene-Mitchell of Cleveland, Soprano.  
Mr. Harry T. Burling, of New York, Baritone.  
Mr. Geo. I. Holt, of Des Moines, Ia., Tenor.  
The Atonement and The Quadron Girl.....November 21.  
Hiawatha.....November 22.

Admission 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50.  
On sale at Philpitt's, 925 Pennsylvania avenue (Droop Music Store.),  
Under the Auspices of the Board of Trustees, A. M. E. Church.

Bee, the only negro paper in the United States that stands for Truth, Justice and Right.

If Psalm 133 was read more by craftsmen of the D. C. there would be no occasion to enter the courts. Coming down to the fine point of the matter Masons by virtue of their obligation cannot enter the courts. They can only disagree to agree.

The Chicago-New York Electric Air Line will run a track that will scarcely verge from a straight line in its entire course of 740 miles from New York to Chicago. Hourly electric trains will run on a maximum of 100 miles per hour, an average of 75 miles per hour. The price will be \$10 and the time ten hours.

Recent events have demonstrated that right will predominate. Certain wrongs have gone on, etc., and—curses like chickens come home to roost.

This Masonic muddle is simply a first-class exhibition of niggerism and foolishness for the reason that there have been bad breaks made and yet there is no disposition to right the same.

An ounce of help in many cases is

better than a pound of sympathy; talk is all right, but money makes the world move. Some people have an idea that we work for love and not the hard cash. The white people of Casey, Ill., have run away the colored people because one of their number insulted a young white girl.

The colored people of N. Y. have appealed to the President to use his influence to disband the Republican organization in the South whose political organization is the blame for most of the trouble of the negro.

Rev. M. F. Wilson, the financial agent of the Greenville Normal School, is in Boston trying to raise \$100,000 for the benefit of the same (colored).

1660 men and women, insane, were found huddled together in a space that was only for the accommodation of 400—conditions frightful—which shows graft of the most inhuman character at Havana, Cuba.

10,000 subscribers wanted by the last of December. Send in your names at once.



## WAS BUILT LONG AGO

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE NEARLY  
THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Erected by Son of Gov. Winthrop and  
is an Excellent Example of the  
Early Massachusetts Farm-  
house.

Boston.—One may read in the early history of New England that Capt. William Pierce was one of the "most esteemed and accomplished navigators of his day." He commanded three of the ships which brought the Pilgrims across the "raging main," and he was master of the Mayflower when she went from England to Salem in the year 1620. He had the full confidence of Gov. Winthrop, and received important commissions from him, and always proved worthy of the trust. Miles Standish, John Eliot, Roger Williams, Sir Richard Saltonstall and Gov. Winthrop's wife crossed the Atlantic with Capt. Pierce, and he had the distinction of being something of a "literary light," for he prepared a copy of the first book published in the colonies. This was "An Almanack for the year 1639, calculated for New England by William Pierce, Mariner." He was one of the first selectmen of Boston, and in 1634 he lived in a little house of his own on what is now State street, in Boston. He was one of 15 men to whom "Pulling Point," now the town of Winthrop, a suburb of Boston, was allotted in 1637, and here he made his home for the rest of his sojourn on earth, which was not long, for he was killed by the Spaniards in the West Indies in 1647. His widow and son sold his "Pulling Point" holdings to Deane Winthrop, who was the sixth son of Gov. Winthrop, and that is why the house that Capt. Pierce built is called the Winthrop house, and it is believed to be the oldest dwelling house now standing in Massachusetts.

Deane Winthrop was left in England to finish his education when his father came to "the wild New England shore," and he did not arrive until the year 1635, when he and his brother John came over in the Abigail. Deane Winthrop was the founder of the town of Groton, in Massachusetts. He married a stepdaughter of President Dunster, of Harvard college, and imitated the other New Englanders by having a large family, nine children



THE DEANE WINTHROP HOUSE.  
(Efforts are being made to preserve it properly.)

being born to him, and he outlived all of them, dying in 1704, at the age of 81.

The old Winthrop house is one of the six oldest houses now standing in New England, and the Winthrop association has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and preserving this ancient landmark, which has been but little changed since it was built, well on to 300 years ago. Judge Sewall records in his famous and delightful diary that he attended the wedding of Mercy Winthrop in the west room of the old house in the year 1700. When the house and land passed from the hands of the Winthrops it was owned and occupied by such notables as Gov. James Bowdoin, Lady Temple and by her daughter, who became the wife of Gov. Thomas Lindall Winthrop.

One will not find in all New England a better example of the early New England farmhouse, and it is a landmark well worthy of preservation. It is the intention of the Winthrop association to put into the house a collection of Winthrop relics and add another to the already considerable number of Pilgrim and Puritan collections in New England.

### A Woman's Scream.

A bicyclist was scorching along with his head down. A little child toddled out into the road and stood directly in his path. The mother saw the child's danger, but was too much frightened to move. Suddenly she screamed, a loud, piercing scream, that startled the bicyclist out of his wits, and he lost control of his wheel, hit the curb, and didn't know where he was for five minutes. But the child was saved, which proves that a woman is not always so helpless as she looks.

### Poor Supply of Bait.

I heard of a small child who was puzzling out what Noah and his family could find to do to pass the time in the ark. It was suggested that they might have fished. "Not for long," she replied. "Why, they had only two worms on board."—H. Riso.

### A Suggestion.

Hardup—I never guess at anything. Speculator—That's too bad. If you'd quit calculating, and guess awhile, maybe you'd hit something straight.—Detroit Free Press.

### The Wary Heiress.

Count Dedbrooke—I'm going to marry a girl with an independent fortune. Lord Nocab—Look out, old chap, that isn't a fortune with an independent girl.—Judge.

## A DEAF MUTE LAWYER.

William S. Abrams Will Look After  
Legal Rights of Fellowman.

New York.—This city is soon to have a deaf and dumb lawyer. This seemingly incongruous person is William S. Abrams, who is studying law in the office of George B. Hayes, at No. 31 Nassau street, and expects to be admitted to the bar in the fall. His practice will be confined mainly to cases in which deaf and dumb people are concerned, and his work will necessarily be almost entirely in the office, the pleadings and motions being turned over to his coadjutors.

When he does appear in court it will be in the capacity of interpreter, or, more properly speaking, thought reader. There are many deaf mutes whose knowledge of business is limited owing to their infirmity and who lack the power to properly express



WILLIAM S. ABRAMS.  
(The First Deaf Mute Lawyer in New York City.)

their ideas even in the sign language. It often happens, in fact, that in the interpretation the very opposite of their wishes is expressed. This Mr. Abrams purposes to correct by getting thoroughly in touch with the mental understanding of the clients and giving proper expression to their ideas. Lawyers with practice among deaf mutes find it comparatively easy to conduct cases for those who are educated, but almost a hopeless task to arrive at any understanding with the illiterate except through one who is himself acquainted with the workings of the mind of the deaf mute.

## ELOQUENCE OF CHILD.

It Moved a Convention of Journalists  
at Denver.

Denver.—To the eloquence of an eight-year-old girl Birmingham, Ala., owes the fact that the International League of Press Clubs will hold its next annual convention there. She is little Miss Selene Rountree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rountree, of Birmingham.

It was near the close of the convention of press clubs in Denver that the little girl made herself famous, at least among the newspaper fraternity of the country. Birmingham and Omaha were pitted against each other for the convention. Mr. and Mrs. Rountree and their two children, Selene and a boy 11 years old, were the sole representatives of their city. When time for the vote came, Mr. Rountree was not in the convention hall and could not be found.

"Is there no one here who can speak for Mr. Rountree?" inquired the president.

There was no answer. Some one suggested that Mr. Rountree's son take his father's place, but the boy



SELENE ROUNTREE.  
(Charming Little Miss Who Secured Convention for Southern City.)

was too timid. The little girl, realizing that Birmingham was about to lose the convention, arose in the midst of the assembly of nearly 300 delegates, and said she would speak for her father. She was escorted to the stage and began:

"My father cannot be found. I am here to speak for him. We want you all to come to Birmingham next year. We can promise that you will receive a royal welcome."

That was all she said, but it was quite enough. She was literally carried from the stage by some of the delegates. When the vote was taken it was unanimously for Birmingham. Selene Rountree's father and mother are both journalists, well known in the south. They are genuine southerners and their children speak the musical accents of the southland.

## OWN THEIR MINES

THRIFTY MICHIGAN MINERS ARE  
THEIR OWN EMPLOYERS.

After More Than One Year's Trial Co-  
operative Mining Industry Has  
Been Declared a Success—  
Owned by Workmen.

Saginaw, Mich.—After a year's trial a cooperative coal mining industry at this place has been declared a success. This mine is owned by the workmen who operate it. They establish prices, make contracts and go down underground to dig out the product.

There are no labor troubles or strikes, for every man is personally interested in the welfare of the company.

It was on September 1, 1905, that coal was first sold from the new mine of the Caledonia company. There has been no idleness since, and the workmen-owners are preparing to put on double shifts to keep pace with their orders.

When it was organized the plan was to have the company consist of 100 men, and the capital stock was placed at \$50,000. After a year of success it has been decided to increase the capital to \$250,000 and the company to 500 men.

So well, in fact, has this purely cooperative mine done that two other organizations have been formed in Michigan along similar lines. One of these new companies, like the Caledonia, is formed entirely of practical handlers of the pick and shovel.

The men forming the Caledonia selected their executive officers from among themselves. Business of the company is looked after by a general superintendent, who is responsible to a board of managers.

At all times the acts of the board are subject to review by a general assembly of the miners, who keep in touch with the affairs of the concern as they do with the vein of coal from which they make their living.

When it came to an allotment of the stock few of the men were able to



BENJAMIN R. CUSHMAN.  
(Secretary of the Coal Company Owned by Workmen.)

take more than a small holding. They were not capitalists.

Some, in fact, had little or no money and arranged to pay their part in labor.

Last spring the Caledonia workers fixed upon the 1905 scale of wages as that to be paid in their mine. This is 5.55 per cent. higher than the scale of the succeeding season—904.5. The average pay of the Caledonia miner is now \$2.75 a day.

So far the workmen-owners have refrained from declaring a dividend. Starting with a small capital, they have considered it wise to turn back into the mine, for the development of the property, all profits above operating expenses.

Then, too, the original mine has only 10 acres of coal land, and as there has been a steady demand for the output it was necessary to look to the future.

Recently the company has purchased an additional 500 acres adjoining its mine.

It was by good fortune and an exercise of shrewdness that the Caledonia people secured their original 40 acres.

In the midst of land controlled by a combination of existing companies was this little tract, on which the combination was paying royalties. Thinking that it would be well to save this amount, and that there would be no difficulty in securing control at any time, the holders permitted the lease to lapse.

Waiting for just such an opportunity, the Caledonia promoters quietly and quickly secured a lease upon it themselves.

So secretly were all the preliminaries carried on that it was only when the work of sinking a shaft was begun that the actual existence of the new workmen's company became generally known.

### Fined for Killing a Snake.

Although the founder of Christianity declared that it was no sin to pluck an ear of corn on the Sabbath, the Connecticut blue laws make it a crime to shoot a snake on Sunday or to sell or to buy an antidote for a snake bite. Peter Zarcone, of Danbury, was bitten by an adder as he was passing through a swamp and he shot and killed the reptile. But he was caught by the police and when he was arraigned before Judge Howard Scott he was fined \$10 and costs. The judge censured the law severely and advised Zarcone to carry his case to the court of common pleas.

## BLIND MAN CHECKER ADEPT.

Challenges All Players and Has De-  
feated Even Pillsbury.

Philadelphia.—Can you play checkers? There is a blind man in Philadelphia who can beat you, no matter how well you play. He has defeated Pillsbury, Matthew Priest and half a dozen other professionals despite the fact that he can not see as much as a ray of light and has to follow the game in his mind with the assistance of his finger tips.

John Thompson is the blind champion's name. He lives at 251 North Warnock street, where many of the most scientific checker players in the United States have called on him and met their Waterloo.

Thompson has a crude little board that was made especially for him, the squares being sunk in the wood. One



JOHN THOMPSON.  
(A Noted Checker Player Who Is Blind.)

set of men is square to match the holes and has a little groove on one side. When the men have only a single value these grooves are turned downward, but when they reach the king row the grooves are turned upward.

The other set of men are the usual round checkers and with his delicate touch Thompson can distinguish between them as readily as anyone who has the full use of his eyes.

Forty-six years ago Thompson's vision left him. He is totally, absolutely blind. It was about 15 years ago that he determined to learn to play checkers and has his little board made. The game fascinated him and he has been playing steadily ever since, part of the time professionally.

For several years he has been a regular feature at the Ninth and Arch streets museum and he will play there again this year. He meets all comers and rarely loses a game.

"Oh, it's a beautiful game," he said rapturously to a visitor who called at his house. "There's no end to it. Pillsbury himself admitted to me that there's more in it than there is in chess, and that's a good deal for Pillsbury to say, you know. Poor Pillsbury! He was a good opponent, the kind of opponent that a man likes to meet."

He talked about the game as if it were a masterpiece of art or music and with unvarying accuracy he worked out the problems.

## LABORER AND INVENTOR.

Gabrielson's Mind Plans Devices  
While Muscles Dig Ditches.

Kansas City.—William Gabrielson, a day laborer, is also an inventor. While his muscles dig ditches his mind



WILLIAM GABRIELSON.  
(He is Destined to Make a Mark as Inventor.)

plans devices for the aid of civilization. He is the inventor and patent right holder of a fish and animal trap which he says will catch anything from an eel to a bear, and a violin which he declares will give a cheap instrument the high tones of an expensive one. He is also contemplating other and larger inventions. But Gabrielson is poor, he says, and it costs money to put a new invention on the market. He insists, though, that if his patents are to make any one rich it will be Gabrielson, and so he is waiting for the right chance to get a start.

Gabrielson is a Finlander. He came to this country 17 years ago. He speaks English broken.

## FLOCK TO HOLY HILL

THOUSANDS PRAY FOR CURE AT  
MIRACULOUS SHRINE.

Located at One of the Beauty Spots  
of Southern Wisconsin—Famed  
for Many Wonderful Cures  
—Its Chapel.

Milwaukee.—Pilgrims in thousands, maimed, halt, blind, deaf, victims of the deadly cancer and of the "white plague," the afflicted of every sort, will gather from all parts of the country at the foot of Holy Hill, the famed Wisconsin shrine, there to climb painfully the steep and stony path that leads to the Church of St. Mary at the summit and to find, it may be, that miraculous release from sickness and suffering that so many devout Catholics before them are said to have met with in that sacred place.

What Lourdes is to the Roman Catholics of France and western Germany, Holy Hill is fast becoming to the followers of that faith in this country throughout the northwest. Each year sees an increase in the number who make the pilgrimage until of late from 15,000 to 20,000 have visited the place each year.

Holy Hill is a lofty and grandly picturesque place near Hartford, about 30 miles from Milwaukee. The hill has gained great fame as a shrine of sacred pilgrimage. Its popularity has become so great in recent years that its renown has no parallel among the institutions of its kind anywhere in the United States.

The history of Holy Hill is a long series of remarkable events, and through the omnipotent power which is deemed to pervade its sacred precincts the lame walk, the blind see, the maniac raves no more and the afflicted who approach its shrine with zeal and fervent supplications, devoutly invoking divine aid and the intercession of Mary, the mother of God, are said to depart therefrom, in many



ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.  
(Located on Top of Holy Hill, Wisconsin.)

Instances, happy over the miraculous acquiescence of an unseen power in their prayerful petitions.

There are few places in southern Wisconsin whose beauty transcends that of Holy Hill and the surrounding country. It is located about six miles southeast of Hartford and covers a tract of ground nearly 40 acres in extent. The hill upon which the shrine proper, or chapel, is located is tall, conical shaped and towers high above the surrounding country. It rises to a height of 289 feet above its base and 827 feet above the level of Lake Michigan.

The church stands on the highest point of the hill and can be seen for miles away. The building is of brick, with little ornamentation, and of the Gothic style. The church spire is on the end over the main entrance of the double doors, which open under a circular gallery attached by the ends to both sides of the church. The interior is cheerful and well lighted by the tall windows of stained glass. The roof is supported by six sanded columns, whose slender proportions increase the height and beauty of the place. The chancel is carpeted and separated from the chapel by a low, latticed communion rail of wood, covered with dark cloth extending across the narrow passageways on each side. In the chancel there are one main and two side altars. The combined cost of the three altars was \$1,100, which was contributed by persons interested in the welfare of the church. Back of the mensa and projecting from underneath the canopy of the main altar stands the tabernacle, built in accordance with the rules of Catholic architecture, having a double door with lock and key, ornamented in gold with grapes and heads of wheat, the emblems of the sacrament. Underneath and in front of the mensa is a figure of the Lamb of God resting on a sealed book. The candelabra and many of the accessories used in worship are the gifts of charitably disposed persons. On the left of the altar, in the main body of the church, is a confessional. A pipe organ is located in the gallery. To the right in the chancel, suspended from the side wall, hangs a square case with a glass front entitled a "votive tablet." Among the votive offerings are several pairs of spectacles left there as proofs of the efficacy of the place in curing eyes impaired by disease. There are also stored in a recess of the church a number of old crutches which have been discarded by men whose lameness has been cured. A peculiarity about the church is that no marriage ceremony has ever been solemnized there nor has any funeral ever been held.

## PORTUGAL'S COOL-HEADED KING.

Carlos' Conduct in the Lisbon Disaster  
Won Acclamation.

London.—It is not very often that we hear much of King Carlos in his snug little kingdom of Portugal, but he has certainly won the world's acclamation for his coolness at the Lisbon disaster—coolness which almost averted a frightful panic, when a canopy fell on a state procession. The private life of Portugal's monarch is rather interesting, because it is more like that of a private gentleman than the daily round of a sovereign. As he rises at five in the morning, he manages to get all his work done before mid-day, then five days of the six he gives over the afternoon and evening to his one amusement—sport.



KING CARLOS.  
(The Popular Monarch of Little Portugal.)

He has explored every corner of his kingdom in his motor car, and a short time since, when driving through some out-of-the-way place, he had rather an amusing experience. Arriving at a small town, he found a crowd waiting, but no one recognized him. In fact, the chief point of interest at that moment was an old woman, who had her basket of eggs upset by those who jostled her. The king, with his usual good nature, approached and asked what was the matter. "They say the king is coming through here today, so these idiots are waiting to see him. One cannot even do one's daily labor, with this crowd watching for a fat, lazy fellow, who does not work and spends his time in eating." The king laughed, presented her with a coin to pay for the eggs, and to "remember the fat, lazy fellow by," and a moment more the royal car had vanished in a whirl of dust before anyone knew it had arrived—save one dumb-struck peasant woman.

## BELIEVES IN HORSE RACING.

Indiana Minister Who Approves of the Sport.

Bloomington, Ind.—Rev. W. R. Williams, of this city, was not afraid to boldly advocate his sentiments when the matter of horse racing at the county fair was under discussion. He believes in racing.

Mr. Williams is not a man who seeks notoriety, but when a worldly matter comes to his attention he speaks his convictions. He prepared the following statement for the Journal:

"There are two objections raised against horse racing. Cruelty to the horse and gambling. I do not consider racing cruel, nor any more a task than driving or working the horse extra time for pleasure or money. God gave man dominion over the animal



REV. W. R. WILLIAMS.  
(A Preacher Who Says Horse Racing Is Right.)

kingdom. Man can lawfully use any animal for his profit or pleasure.

Horse racing is not an evil within itself. The horse enjoys the race as much as the athlete enjoys his games. Gambling goes with racing. But if we were to abandon all that is bet on we would quit our political elections, and all that makes us good and great. Everything that has chance in it is gambled on. In all our work and pleasure we should eliminate the evil. This should be our practice in the horse race.

The race is the chief support of the county fair. I believe the county fair a benefit, an inspiration to better farming. There is a pleasure in watching the horse race. It breaks the monotony of business life and gives new energy and life to our daily tasks.

## An Explanation.

"Why is a great man more appreciated after he is dead?"  
"He is not *more* appreciated," answered Senator Sorghum. "He is more freely complimented because he is less feared by envious rivals."—Washington Star.



## HONOR PIKE'S MEMORY

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEAK'S DISCOVERER CELEBRATED.

Valuable Services to the Government Given by Young Lieutenant—High Mountain Found While Seeking Sources of Rivers.

Denver, Col.—The people of Colorado recently celebrated the achievements of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, who discovered the Rocky mountains of that state a hundred years ago this day.

The celebration was held at Colorado Springs, and a long and varied programme was prepared, in which the United States and Colorado troops and various Indian tribes participated. The splendid background of these festivities was Pike's Peak, which bears the name of its discoverer. Pike first saw the mountains in November, 1806, but the time of the celebration was fixed a little earlier to avoid the approaching winter.

The work done by the brilliant young soldier is worthy of the highest honor. He was in his twenties, a boy in years, when he made his two great journeys. He was only 34 when he was killed in battle, leading a charge against the British in the war of 1812.

He had risen from the rank of lieutenant to brigadier general, and no soldier in the country seemed to have brighter future before him when he fell; but had he lived he might never have won prouder laurels than those which securely belong to him.

Pike's great opportunity came to him in 1805. The vast territory included in the Louisiana purchase had been bought with the people's money, and the whole country was eager to know more about its new domain. Lewis and Clarke were sent by the president to traverse the great unknown in the northwest. Pike was dispatched by the general in command of the army, to first up the Mississippi to near its source, and then up the Missouri and

the mountains in the heart of the continent.

His expeditions were purely military in their organization. His companies were detailed from the army, and a strict discipline of their commander was one of the large factors in the great success he won.

But it was Pike's second and still more important expedition to the Rockies of Colorado that was most in mind at the celebration. His party was told off to the high plateau on November 15, 1806, when he saw what looked like a small blue cloud on his right. He thought it might be a mountain.

Half an hour later Pike's Peak appeared in full view, with many other peaks, and his small party gave him the cheers for the "Mexican Mountains." Pike wrote correctly that they were a part of the great mountain system that divides the waters of the Pacific.

Pike named the highest of the mountains Grand Peak, but his countrymen later years attached his own name to it.

Pike's instructions on this journey were to ascend the Missouri and then strike out for the foothills of the Rockies and Red Rivers, for no one knew where they came from. He was looking for the sources of the Arkansas when he discovered the mountains and stood face to face with Pike's Peak.

Through a terrible winter of hardship and misery he sought for the river and he made a curious but not a blunder.

He passed to the west of the Red River sources and missed them entirely. Lost among the mountains and under the snow, he reached a river in February which he thought must be the object of his quest. He was starting down the river when he was suddenly confronted by 100 Mexican troops, who asked where he was going.

"Down the Red river," said Pike. "This is not the Red river. This is the upper Rio Grande."

He ordered his flag down and folded it. He knew he was in Mexican territory (now New Mexico).

He was suspected of entering the territory to spy out the land, and his party were taken to Chihuahua, where they were held for a time. The result was that Pike was able to add to his long description of Colorado geography and the new Indian tribes he met in part of our new domain a vivid description of the religious and politics of its people, customs and manners, and the things which we were very ignorant of.



ZEBULON M. PIKE.  
Discoverer of Famous Colorado Peak Whom State Has Honored.

Des Moines, Ia.—Thin and gaunt, and with no other instinct to guide him save the memory of a warm kennel, good food and an occasional caress, a little Scotch collie dog sold to a man at Valentine, Neb., by D. Weeks, of this city, returned 500 miles to its former master in Des Moines. So wobbly and weak was the dog that had it not been for a glad light of recognition that sprang into his eyes as his former master opened the door, he might have been driven from the premises.

Just how long the dog was making the distance has not yet been ascertained, but with unerring instinct, he made his way over hill and prairie, through timber and across rivers, finally arriving in Des Moines, where he was given a hearty welcome, a warm kennel and a hot bowl of milk for a starter.

Five weeks before a man from Valentine, Neb., saw the collie, bought him and took it back with him to Valentine.

After the collie left his new home he was seen at Fremont, Neb., where some boys threw stones at him while he was stealing a meal from a back door. This was the report until he appeared in Des Moines.

Mr. Weeks was awakened by a slight scratching at the front door. On opening it he saw a shaggy, thin, dirty little collie, and from his actions at first judged he was mad. He soon recognized his former pet, however, and declared he would not now part with the animal for twice its value.

Must Pay Former Love.  
Media, Pa.—The \$6,000 verdict given pretty Miss Leonora Hill, of Chester, in her breach of promise suit against Horace Witsell, the real estate dealer, has been sustained by Judge Johnson. This suit has been pending for two years. Miss Hill was wooed by Witsell for a number of years, according to her story, and had gone so far as to purchase her wedding dress and spend her time in making articles to make their home comfortable after the marriage. Without her knowledge Witsell married another estimable lady, and Miss Hill brought suit. She was represented by one of the ablest lawyers in the county, and his unmerciful scoring of Witsell during the trial was one of the reasons for which a new trial was asked.

Farewell to White Sugar.  
New York.—Unless the United States pure food commission changes its mind, the people of the United States hereafter will have to use granulated and other sugars that have a distinctly yellowish tinge. The commission has decreed that no mineral bluing substance be used in bleaching sugar. Sugar chemists say they use four pounds of a mineral bluing substance to every one million pounds of sugar, for the bleaching purposes. This, the sugar chemists say, is not adulteration, but is merely purification by a thoroughly healthful process. The pure food commission can not see it in that light, and insists that the whitening process be abandoned.

Hongkong Greatest Port.  
London.—New statistics show Hongkong to be the foremost port of the world as regards import and export tonnage, with 19,042,889 tons. Next come London with 18,639,159, and after this are placed respectively New York, Hamburg, Liverpool and Rotterdam.

## COAL OUTPUT INCREASES.

Big Increase of Product in 1905 Shown by Government Report.

Washington.—The geological survey has made public statistics on the production of coal in the United States in 1905. From these it appears that both in quantity and value the production surpassed all previous records in this country. The output amounted to 392,919,341 short tons, which had a value at the mines of \$476,756,963. Compared with 1904 the output in 1905 exhibits an increase of 41,102,943 short tons, or 11.7 per cent. in quantity and of \$32,385,942, or 7.3 per cent. in value.

Of the total production of 1905, 69,339,152 long tons, equivalent to 77,699,850 short tons, were Pennsylvania anthracite, with a value at the mines of \$141,879,000. The total production of bituminous coal and lignite was 315,559,491 short tons, valued at \$334,877,963. The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania for 1905 was 4,020,662 long tons, or 4,503,151 short tons, more than that of 1904, while the increase in the production of bituminous coal and lignite was 36,599,882 short tons.

A portion of these increases in both anthracite and bituminous productions was due to the efforts of operating companies to provide a supply of fuel in anticipation of a strike in April, 1906.

The total production of this country last year was nearly 50 per cent. larger than that of Great Britain, which until 1899 was the leading coal-producing country of the world.

The total value of the stone produced in the United States during 1905, according to a forthcoming report, was \$63,798,748. The corresponding value for 1904 was \$58,765,715. The increase was caused by more activity in the building trades.

The production of coke in the United States during 1905 surpassed all previous records in the history of coking in this country. The total output of coke in the United States last year amounted to 32,281,129 short tons, against 23,661,166 short tons in 1904.

## DOG JOURNEYS 500 MILES.

Animal Travels from Nebraska to Old Home in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Thin and gaunt, and with no other instinct to guide him save the memory of a warm kennel, good food and an occasional caress, a little Scotch collie dog sold to a man at Valentine, Neb., by D. Weeks, of this city, returned 500 miles to its former master in Des Moines. So wobbly and weak was the dog that had it not been for a glad light of recognition that sprang into his eyes as his former master opened the door, he might have been driven from the premises.

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## Old Parliament House, Dublin, Where New Irish Council May Meet.



The old Parliament House in Dublin, in which, it is expected, the new Irish council, or parliament, soon to be erected, will hold its sessions, is one of the historic buildings of the old world. It stands in what is known as College Green, and is placed nearly at right angles with the west front of Dublin University. At present the structure is used as the head offices of the Bank of Ireland, but before its rooms were arranged for banking purposes the apartments of the old Parliament House were spacious and eminently fitted for the purposes for which they had been constructed. The room where the house of commons met was circular in form and about fifty feet in diameter. All around the commons room was a beautiful corridor, giving access to committee rooms, cloakrooms, etc. The chamber in which the house of lords met was 40 feet long by 32 feet wide. At one end was a circular niche for the throne of the English viceroy, over which was a canopy of rich crimson velvet. Artistic decorations marked both apartments, with beautiful Corinthian pillars and tapestry pictures.

The first stone of the building was laid on Feb. 3, 1728, and it was completed in 1739. The independence of the Irish parliament was declared in 1782; but this was nullified by the act of union, which was adopted in 1800, and a few months later the historic structure was sold for £40,000. The expense of making arrangements for the meetings of the new Irish council would be inconsiderable. This body, as intimated, will consist of 103 members, the number of Irish members in the British house of commons, with the addition of forty-eight senators directly elected for larger areas having a taxable value of more than \$100. In the scheme, as mapped out, arrangement is made to have the chief secretary for Ireland ex-officio chairman of the Irish council, and Irish representation at Westminster will remain as at present. The old Parliament House stands on the spot formerly occupied by the building known as Chichester House, where the first parliament convened in Ireland after the restoration assembled on May 8, 1661, and where the first parliament convened in Ireland after the wars of the revolution in 1692.

## REAL ENOCH ARDEN

SOUTH DAKOTA MAN GREW WEALTHY IN ALASKA.

Came Home After 14 Years, Found Wife Married to Another Man, but His Children Welcomed Him.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Klondike country has furnished its share of romantic stories of separated families and the return of wealthy individuals who have been grubstaked and returned home with wealth untold, but there is more to the story of Judson E. Lathrop than the mere returning with gold galore, for he finds that his wife is divorced and that his mother and sister have passed away. For 14 years Lathrop had not been heard from by his relatives, and it was generally believed he was dead.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Lathrop was traveling on the road for a milling company, but very little of his money went for the comforts of his family; in fact, he did very little to support them, and they were left more or less to their own devices. This was due to the fact that his love for drink took what belonged rightfully to his wife and children. Starting out on one of his trips, he left home 14 years ago and remained away until the present, not even writing home or giving any clew to his whereabouts.

Two weeks ago he returned to his home at Appleton and informed his son Alfred, who is employed in a railroad office at Milwaukee, of his desire to renew his standing with his family. His son notified him of his acceptance after writing to his sisters, Misses Hazel and Bernice Lathrop, of this city. The meeting occurred at Summit, S. D., where Mr. Lathrop has a brother teaching school. The Misses Lathrop returned to their home here to-day and gave the incidents of their father's absence.

Mr. Lathrop started for the Klondike with \$50 in cash, and on reaching Seattle he was without funds, but was taken through by a party of friends who were making the trip together. On reaching the gold fields the party went 3,000 miles into the interior and started their operations. At the end of five years Mr. Lathrop had amassed \$20,000, and with that he started back home. On reaching Ketchikan he was taken ill with the scurvy, and for one year he lay in the hospital, and when he came out he said he did not have a dollar left of his small fortune. There was nothing for him to do but to make the start all over again, and he met with better results. He secured a number of mines that were profitable and he sold out a portion of them for \$500,000, retaining about 30, which he still owns, besides owning a bank at Ketchikan.

Two years ago, prompted by the love that he still bore his family, he decided to return to his old home. He reached Seattle and there learned that his wife had secured a divorce and had remarried. Without more information, Mr. Lathrop turned his steps to the Klondike once more. After two years his wealth increased to a larger sum and again the longing came over him to see his relatives, and, two weeks ago, he reached his former home at Appleton.

After the meeting with his children he took them to Appleton, which visit, however, was saddened by the death of his mother and his sister. He brought home golden gifts for them, and was a saddened man to find that they were not there to receive them. He has made many gifts to his home town, besides expending a large sum in decorating the graves of his mother

and sister. Mr. Lathrop is now a thoroughly reformed man. At Seattle and in Alaska he has given large sums of money to aid in church work. In talking with his daughters about his former drinking he urged them never to marry a man who had the slightest desire for drink, as he insisted it would grow upon him.

Mr. Lathrop will settle an annuity on his children to provide for them as long as they live, the details of which will be settled this week.

Three years after Mr. Lathrop went away his wife secured a divorce on the ground of desertion, and at that time moved out to Ashton, S. D., and made her home with relatives. Nine years ago she was married to L. W. Seaman, of this city, a wealthy ranch and stock owner, who owns a handsome residence near the business district. The two daughters will continue to make their residence with him. Both are accomplished young ladies, Miss Hazel being an exceptionally fine musician, both in voice and instrumental.

Mr. Lathrop expressed himself to his daughters as being satisfied with his lot and does not blame any member of his family for all that has taken place. As soon as he finishes his business in the country, which is for the purpose of buying an immense quantity of machinery for his mining plants, he will return to the Klondike country, there to pick up the thread of life.

## TO BREAK OIL TRUST.

Secretary Wilson Will Try to Do It with Potatoes.

Washington.—Secretary Wilson is taking the first steps toward the establishment of a laboratory for the testing of apparatus for the use of denatured alcohol. He is establishing it on the assumption that it is his duty to assist in the discovery of burners that will consume that kind of fuel and do it in such a way that there will be a permanent market for the denatured product.

The secretary is a firm believer in the theory that an American farmer in a few years will become a rival of the Standard Oil company in the markets of the world.

The apparatus for the burning of alcohol will be tested in a scientific manner, with but little cost to the inventors. There is a big demand for burners that will bring out all the heat units contained in alcohol. The experiments made in Europe have not resulted in the most efficient burners imaginable. Secretary Wilson believes that American inventors will be able to solve the problem of how to burn alcohol in a way that will make it a competitor with oil, but the inventors will need encouragement and he is getting ready to give it.

Potatoes are the vegetable from which the secretary expects the farmers to make the alcohol that is to drive farm machinery, light the houses of people not living near gas and electric light plants, and furnish the fuel that will be cheaper than gas or coal. There is a variety that is not edible that is said to be rich in the materials that will make alcohol, and with that the department will also conduct experiments.

The denatured alcohol law goes into effect on Jan. 1 and the treasury department is making regulations for the new industry.

\$10,000 for a Book of Poems.  
London.—An American bibliophile has secured for \$10,000 a volume of poems of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, including Shakespeare's "The Passionate Pilgrim." It is believed that only one other copy is in existence—that in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

## AMERICAN "NOBILITY"

WILL SOON BE CATALOGUED BY A BRITISH EXPERT.

Son of Compiler of "Burke's Peerage" Finds That Real Name of Our President Is "Van Roosevelt."

London.—"Prominent Families of the United States of America," is the title of a book soon to be published by Arthur Meredith Burke, son of the late Sir Bernard Burke, compiler of "Burke's Peerage," and other works on the ancestry of Great Britain's untitled land owners.

Armorial bearings in plenty are to appear in the book, the title page of which will bear the coat of arms of Washington.

One of the specimen pages is devoted to the history of the Roosevelt family, and its coat of arms. The earliest recorded ancestor of the president, Claes Martenzen Van Rosenvelt, emigrated from Zealand in Holland to the New Netherlands in 1649. The progeny of this man is shown to have figured prominently in the military and civil history of New York, culminating in the particularly strenuous and brilliant career of Theodore. The facts for the Roosevelt history were furnished to Mr. Burke by Mrs. Roosevelt after considerable correspondence.

"I cannot yet say," said Mr. Burke, "how many families will be represented in my compilation, but it will be the most complete and authoritative work on American genealogy ever attempted. It will be published in a few months, and no family will be admitted except on its merits. Leading Americans have been engaged for several years in tracing their lineage, and the results of their investigation have been submitted to me for verification. It has been an infinitely difficult and laborious task, but very fascinating. When my grandfather started 'Burke's Peerage' he had complete official records to go on. I must search out the necessary facts in parish and other local records of nonconformist associations, in family papers and scattered collections of manuscripts in Great Britain, Ireland and America."

"The facts show that when Englishmen and other Europeans sneer at the efforts of Americans to establish pedigrees they display not only discourtesy but ignorance. The lineages of the leading American families bring to the investigator extraordinary men and women at every turn, and prove that these families are proud and jealous of their virtues and deeds, and are careful not to marry beneath their level. The persistence of lines of distinction can be discerned right through the social history of America."

"While the Americans who are tracing out and authenticating their ancestry are not actuated primarily by a desire to create an American aristocratic class, they are in reality defining what the world is bound to recognize as an American aristocracy."

## SAWED CELL BARS WITH YARN.

Federal Prisoner Invents Odd Instrument to Effect Escape.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Out of pieces of woolen yarn, unraveled from a sock and twisted together, a prisoner in the new federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., constructed an instrument which he used to saw through the top and bottom of a three-inch steel bar.

That a common piece of yarn could be made to cut the strongest steel bars, tested with acids and resisting steel saws, is a discovery that not only surprises police and keepers of jails and penitentiaries, but scientists as well. It is the first case of the kind on record, as far as can be learned, and the prisoner who used it in the Leavenworth penitentiary is the originator.

The prisoner was confined in one of the isolation cells. A guard standing on a tier above noticed him working his hands back and forth around the bars and notified the guards on the lower floor. They investigated and found that the top had been sawed through. The bottom was about half through. The prisoner readily confessed and showed the warden how he had accomplished the feat.

## ARMY TO ADOPT NEW BULLET.

Has Long, Straight, Tapering Point and Is Lighter Than the Old.

Washington.—The army will shortly adopt the new bullet, which was recently tested by several of the target experts at the national rifle meet at Segrist and found to be satisfactory by them. Instead of the rounded point of the present bullet it has a long, straight, tapering point and is also about one-third lighter, weighing about 150 grains. The new bullet has a greater velocity up to 2,000 yards, a flatter trajectory up to 2,000 yards and a little better accuracy up to 2,000 yards.

The new bullet will require a slightly different firing chamber in the rifle, but this can be readily effected in pieces now under manufacture, and the necessary changes can be made in the pieces now in use with comparatively small expense.

## Japan Prohibits Tobacco.

Washington.—The postal administration of Japan has advised this government that packages containing tobacco destined for any country beyond Japan are prohibited from passing over the territory of Japan even if sent by parcels post.

## CHURCH WOMEN PICK APPLES.

Earn Money to Pay Off Debt and Help Solve Labor Problem.

Louisville, Ill.—The women of the Christian church of Flora are raising money by a novel means to pay off the debt on the new \$10,000 church edifice and in addition are helping to solve the labor question that is confronting the apple growers of Clay county.

They were given permission to haul and sell to the evaporators the cull and windfall apples in the large orchards in the vicinity of this city and the entire feminine membership and the Sunday school children gathered apples in the Maney orchard. The women earned \$15 for their day's work and will gather apples in other orchards surrounding Flora every Saturday until the apple season closes. Mrs. R. S. C. Reaugh, president of the Ladies' society of the Christian church, has the supervision of the work.

Although the apple-picking season will not open until later for the Ben Davis apples estimates place the number of bushels of apples exported from the five shipping sections in Clay county at 200,000 bushels, or nearly 75,000 barrels. The five evaporators in the county are using 5,000 bushels of apples daily and are estimated to have used 150,000 bushels of apples this season. The apples are selling readily and numerous buyers are in the field.

The labor situation caused by the scarcity of hands is delaying the picking. On account of strikes the wages range from \$1.50 to \$3 a day. Only \$1.25 was paid earlier in the season.

## DESERTS WIFE FOR A SQUAW.

Wealthy Farmer Accused by Spouse, Who Then Put Up Cash Bail.

Tacoma, Wash.—Charged with the desertion of his wife for the doubtful attraction of a Shoshone squaw, William Nottingham has been bound over for trial at the next term of the superior court at Concomully. His wife, whom he left in Adams county while he maintained a second household at Concomully, secured his liberty by putting up \$1,500 in cash.

Nottingham is a wealthy rancher of eastern Washington, having a 440-acre ranch near Lind, Adams county, with many head of cattle and horses. His wife, who has sued him for divorce, estimates his fortune at more than \$50,000. They were married 24 years ago in Missouri and have eight children.

Nottingham has always been highly respected in Adams county and was thought to be a faithful husband and a good father.

His double life began about three years ago, when he took a large band of cattle to Okanogan county to feed on the rich pasture of the Indian reservation. He leased an allotment from a squaw named Sophia San Pierre and is charged with having become enamored of her. Since then he has lived most of his time in Okanogan county and has deceived his wife, she claims, by telling her he was holding down a homestead.

## PRIEST WHIPS A TRAMP.

Hobo Gets an Illustration of Muscular Christianity.

Indianapolis.—Rev. Francis Henry Gaviak, one of the most popular members of the Catholic priesthood in Indiana, showed the other afternoon that he had not forgot how to take care of himself in a fight. He quickly disposed of a tramp who insulted him at his own home.

The tramp rang the door bell and asked for something to eat. He was insolent about it, but Father Gaviak gave him a dime. At that the tramp acted as if he was deeply offended.

"Do you think I am going to a cheap restaurant?" he asked.

"I guess you don't want that dime; so give it back," answered the priest.

The tramp replied with a string of oaths that he wouldn't give up the money, whereupon Father Gaviak grappled with him. There was a short, sharp struggle, which the priest won. He not only recovered the money, but shoved the man into the street before he could recover his balance. The tramp attempted to renew the attack, but the priest was too clever with his fists to be injured.

## Japs to Have Great Navy.

Victoria, B. C.—Admiral Bellerophon has received by the steamer Bellerophon that the Japanese naval department has decided upon a naval programme for the improvement of the Japanese navy, the expansion to cover a period of eight years. The diet is asked to vote \$135,000,000 for the purpose, of which \$12,000,000 will be used to repair present vessels, among them the former Russian vessels captured and raised. Many of the vessels now in service will be replaced. The programme of the naval department will be to have a battleship squadron of eight vessels, representing the strongest and newest types, two armored cruiser squadrons of eight ships each and three fast cruiser squadrons of four ships each, representing a programme of shipbuilding for the next decade.

## Anarchist Entertains a King.

Milan.—Papers here relate that some days ago the proprietor of a cinematograph asked permission to give an exhibition to the royal family. The king consented and the exhibition was held. The police have since discovered that the proprietor of the cinematograph was really a well-known anarchist, named Dutto. The king had paid him handsomely and shook hands with him. Dutto is being prosecuted for passing himself under a false name.



# LEGAL NOTICES.

PERRI W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.  
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding a Probate Court.  
In re, Estate of Mary L. Reddick, deceased.

Administration No. 12,855.  
Decree Nisi, confirming sale of real estate.

Upon consideration of the report of Philip Stewart, executor, in the above entitled cause filed herein on the second day of October A. D. 1906, that he has sold the following described land and premises situated in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, distinguished as Sub-lot 23, Square 1095, in James F. Wollard's subdivision, as the said subdivision appears of record in the plat or plans of Washington, in the Surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, known as premises No. 1708 East Capitol street, Northeast, in the District of Columbia, said land and premises having been sold on the 8th day of October A. D. 1906, to Eugene S. Gaskins for \$835, upon the terms of one-third cash, a deposit of one hundred (\$100) dollars, made at the time of sale and the balance paid in equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, and to be represented by promissory note or notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser, with the conveying, examination of title and notarial fees at the cost of the purchaser, it is by the Court this 16th day of October A. D. 1906, adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said sale be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 16th day of November A. D. 1906; provided, a copy of this decree be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the last said date.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

## ITEMS ON THE WING.

Col. Wm. Youngblood of Alabama, former auditor in the Treasury Department, prominent in the Republican party, regards the negro problem as being very dangerous to the white people and endorses the remarks of Ben. Tillman. He says the Republican party made a mistake when they gave the negro the right of suffrage.

The President has decided that only the husband or the wife shall be employed in the government service in the future.

The largest American flag in the world will hang in the court of the P. O. Building at Washington, D. C.

Last Sunday the Washington Division of the True Reformers celebrated the birth of the founder, Rev. W. W. Brown, at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. Dr. Lee preached one of his able sermons. Divisions from other cities were present.

Last Thursday St. John's Lodge No. 5 (Compact) Masons of the D. C. entered and passed several candidates in the mysteries of Freemasonry, after which the boys had a sociable time.

The original Samaritans of Palestine have dwindled down to 150. For over 3000 years their customs and manner of worship have remained unchanged.

Speaker Cannon fears overconfidence on the part of the Republicans in the coming elections.

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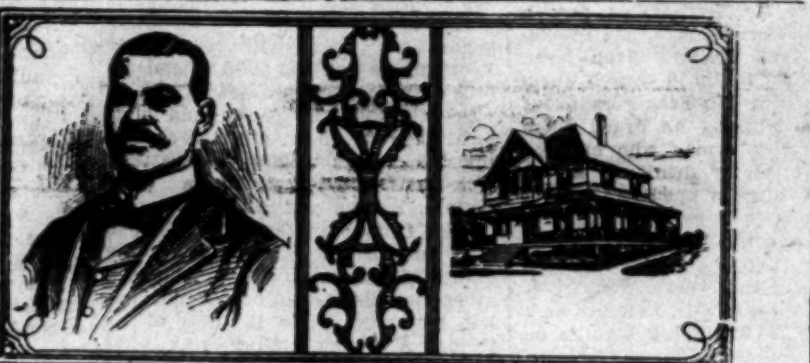
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### FREAK DOG HAS FIVE FEET.

Poodle Pup Treated with Scorn by His Little Brothers.

El Paso, Tex.—A dog with five feet is a new El Paso curiosity, which is entitled to a high seat beside the two-headed calf, the two-faced cock and other freaks of the animal kingdom.

This new freak is the property of Policeman Harry Cherry, now of the park beat, El Paso. The dog is a poodle, coming from the best stock and having a pedigree several yards long.

It is a milk-white color, dark eyes, and a cunning grin; in fact, all the marks which characterize a high-bred poodle. But, notwithstanding all these, it has five feet, and for this reason its two little brothers, who were brought in the world at the same time, have begun to take notice that there is something wrong with their playmate and brother, and instead of welcoming him in that brotherly spirit characteristic of poodles, they turn the cold shoulder and kick the unfortunate one with the extra leg from the nest.

The three poodle pups are now about three weeks old. Officer Cherry says he did not notice anything wrong with any of them until he saw two of the pups fighting and whining at the other, and trying to push him away from them. He at first thought they were playing, and paid no attention, but his attention was again attracted by the same performance, and he then noticed that the pup who was being whipped by his two brothers was a freak in that it had five feet.

The fifth foot is joined to the left front foot and is complete except for the fact that there is no thumb. It moves with the left foot and the pup seems to possess the use of it as with his other feet.

While the mother of the dog took no notice, apparently, of the freak, and treated the pup the same as the other two, the brother pups recognized the fault as soon as they were able to see, and ever since have been gnawing and fighting as if they would have the other out of the way. Officer Cherry says that the conduct of the pups is remarkable in the extreme, for they seem to recognize with the instinct of human persons the frailty of the little brother poodle, and seem to think that they are disgraced by association with him.

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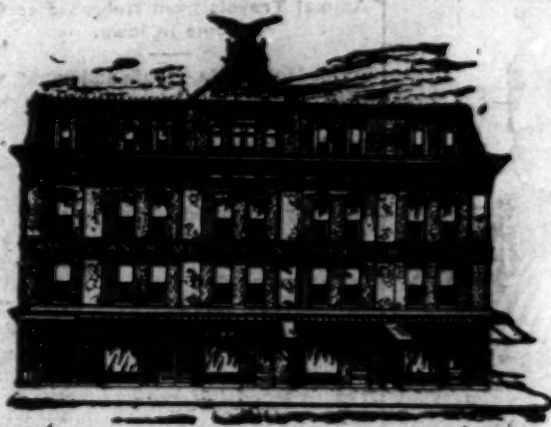
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